



**Sustainable Development
Forum Uttarakhand**

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21





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FROM THE DESK OF THE CHAIRMAN, SDFU

Greetings from the SDFU. I am happy to present the annual report of SDFU 2020-21. We are all aware that early months of 2020 were met with a totally novel social as well as economic order that the entire world leave alone, our country and state was put into the most challenging situation ever faced by humanity in the recent. Like the rest of the world, we at SDFU too were constantly in contact within the organization as well as with different stakeholders of the state.

A lot has changed post COVID years and with specific reference to Uttarakhand challenges had to be met especially with the scores of the workers who returned back to their native homes in the rural areas only to find despair and unemployment. SDFU did commission a study to find out what was really in the minds of the workers, or whether there was any scope of rehabilitating their native regions.

Towards the end of 2021, the SDFU hosted the Sustainable Development Mountain Summit (SMDS) which was on a physical as well as on the online mode titled “Emerging pathways for building resilient mountain economy: Adaptation, innovation & Acceleration.” Interestingly, large number of participants participated online making it a successful event. Summary of the SMDS is also in the annual report.

**Dr Rajendra Dobhal
Chairman SDFU**



PREFACE

Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand is a civil society led network platform with the mission to mainstream concerns of Uttarakhand and its people in the development dialogue of state. It functions as a platform to integrate the knowledge and experiences of multiple stakeholders working across the Uttarakhand, and uses this to inform and influence policy at the state level.

SDFU's mission is to integrate the knowledge and experience of multiple stakeholders working on diverse issues across Uttarakhand. Independently, they then use this to inform and influence policy, at state level. SDFU aims to create a platform where these stakeholders integrate the collective knowledge and experience through an informed dialogue on identified themes for catalyzing action for sustainable development. Translating the dialogues further, our objective is to generate action on such themes through informed, relevant policies and action on ground.

SDFU is a decentralized and voluntary initiative of individual members and institutions and is affiliated to the Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI) as state chapter organization for Uttarakhand.



Year of Pandemic

The dramatic spread of COVID-19 disrupted plenty of lives, livelihoods, communities and businesses worldwide. Social distancing strategies were adopted by countries across the globe to reduce the contact of infected persons with large groups by closing schools and workplaces, restricting travel, and cancelling large public gatherings. The global economy was projected to contract by over 3% due to the pandemic and the global lockdown. Uttarakhand too saw a huge reverse migration like other Himalayan states, wherein a multitude lost their livelihood and were compelled to migrate to their home states.

In India, the nationwide lockdown due to the pandemic sent economic shocks all across all states, especially to the India Himalayan Region (IHR), where people are heavily dependent on the informal sector for livelihoods. The International Monetary Fund forecasted India's growth estimate for FY21 at 1.9%. Tourism and hospitality industry, which is the mainstay of many in the Himalayan Region, has come to a screeching halt. According to an impact assessment by the UN World Tourism Organization, arrival of international tourists could decline by 20-30% which would translate into a huge loss in the international tourism receipts for India and the IHR. It has also been estimated that India's hospitality sector is staring at a potential job loss of about 70% of the total workforce engaged in the industry. There is now a rising fear of reverse migration post COVID-19 and how to provide gainful employment to all those people will pose a severe challenge to all state governments. The COVID-19 pandemic has added another layer of vulnerability to the economic, social and environmental ecosystem of the IHR.

Development initiatives in the mountains need to be taken up with a view to build resilient mountain communities to overcome the shocks presented by the pandemic and climate change. The Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), consisting of two Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh, the nine states of Himanchal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, and the hill districts of Assam (Dima Hasao, East Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong) and West Bengal (Darjeeling and Kalimpong) covers over 16.2% of India's total geographical land area and around 4% of the population.



The region is one of the rich biodiversity hotspot regions of the world with uniqueness (endemism) an important attribute of the region. Hence, a combined effort of the Himalayan Region states is needed to preserve the ecosystem and human welfare in the region. The Himalayan Mountain system is the source of one of the world's largest supplies of freshwater and supports over 700 million people. The Himalayan ecosystem is also comparatively far more vulnerable and susceptible to impacts of climate change and natural disasters than the rest of the country.

RAPID SURVEY AND STUDY IN UTTARAKHAND for assessing the impact of reverse migration and development of new pathways of livelihoods

The major highlight of the events in November 2020, was a Rapid Survey and Study in Uttarakhand for Assessing the impact of reverse migration and development of new pathways of livelihoods. This was a part of pre-SMDS event that was also discussed in one of the sessions of 9th SMDS.

Surveyed villages

S. No.	District	Block	Village
1	Tehri	Bhilangana	Niwalgaon
		Pratapnagar	Lekhwar
2	Uttarkashi	Dunda	Pab
		Bhatwari	Gorshali
3	Pauri	Nainidanda	Auleth
		Thelesen	Kalan
4	Almora	Salt	Thala
		Syaldey	Chakkargaon
5	Champawat	Barakot	Agar
		Lohaghat	Raikot



Uttarakhand like other states also experienced huge migration returning to their villages due pandemic outbreak and its associated lockdown. Gramaya Vikas and Palayan Aayog Uttarakhand said in its report that 357536 migrants have returned home till 30 September 2020 in Uttarakhand after the lockdown.

The lockdown has severely impacted the migrant workers. Several of whom have lost their jobs due to shutting down of all economic activities. This situation forced migrant workers to return back to their homes. This rapid survey and study was conducted in the hilly region of Uttarakhand for assessing the impact of reverse migration and development of new pathways of livelihoods. This survey was conducted by Sustainable Forum, Uttarakhand. First hand data and information for the survey is collected from five hill districts namely Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi in Garhwal region and Almora and Champawat in Kumaon region in Uttarakhand. 247 men and 3 women were interviewed during the survey and 10 group discussions were organized in 10 different villages.

Major findings of the study are that about 67% respondents were working in hotels and restaurants before returning back home. 88% of the respondents said that presently their families are in a financial crisis. It has come out from the discussions that respondents whose families are in the villages itself, still their source of livelihoods are farm-based activities and this is supplemented by wage labor, pension and MGNREGA works. 13% households have other sources that include skill-based works. It is also found that in many blocks MGNREGA is not functioning well. The survey reveals that MGNREGA could provide average 25 days of employment per household in the surveyed area during April to September 2020 which is less than the national average.

It came out from the discussion that villagers want to accelerate agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry along with MGNREGA. But at present, villagers have no access to the support system. It is found that agriculture department is providing agricultural instruments in subsidy. But the departments related to horticulture and animal husbandry are missing from the scenario.



Migrants felt that they require extensive support for agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture. Respondents said that if along with agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture. MGNREGA function well it can cater the need of cash income.

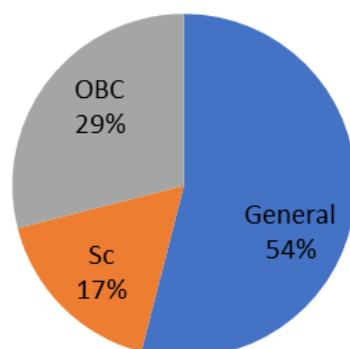
Most of the respondents were found in dilemma about the Swarojgar. Our team could not find any respondent who is engaged in any work other than agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. In a few villages some migrants were found engaged in wage labor works.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The study involved 247 men and 3 women, aged between 20 – 50 years, with an average age of the respondents being 30 years. Lower participation of women in the survey was because of their involvement in the agricultural activities during the survey. The respondents' educational qualifications ranged between schooling and master's degree. The study revealed that migrants people living with their families had better economic status than those living alone.

The respondent's caste composition showed that maximum respondents came from General category with 57%, and OBC, SC at 29% and 17% respectively. The increased OBC percentage is due to Uttarkashi being involved in the survey, that was declared backward class region in 2013 by government of Uttarakhand.

Caste composition of respondents





The study's revelations were based under the following heads:

- **Migrant's housing type in the cities:**

This study revealed that most people migrated had their own house in villages.

Table: 1 - Respondent's housing type in the cities

Housing type	Personal	Rented	Other
Respondent (%)	2	75	23

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

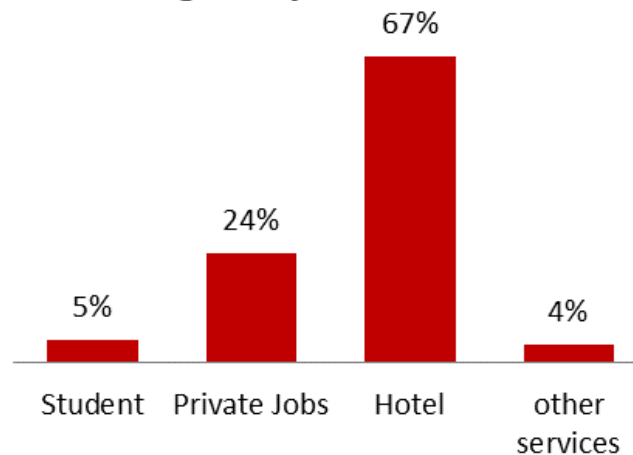
Table-1 reveals that 75% of the respondents were living in rented houses in cities. It was difficult to pay regular house rent for those who lost their jobs due to COVID induced lockdown. Therefore, people living in rented houses were forced to return home immediately. In group discussions, people said that the behavior of landlords during the epidemic was not good. They tried to put lots of restrictions and demanded rent regularly.

- **Migrant's nature of job in the cities1:**

This study revealed that people coming from villages did not have much educational background, consequently they ended up mostly in jobs that could suit their capability and required less educational impetus. They also faced basic challenges based on food and accommodation during their stay in the cities.



Migrant's job in the cities



As mentioned above a large chunk of the respondents worked in hotel industry and private factories. The hotels and factories don't provide social security to them. Majority of the

respondents, about 43 percent were paid till March 2020. After lockdown they haven't got any benefits from their employer. Basically, they got the money only till they worked at that place. Most of the respondents said that they do not know that whether in future they will get job again at their old place or not.

- **Present status of livelihood in villages:**

In surveyed villages, presently most of the household have multiple sources of livelihoods. Agriculture is still practiced by most of the households; this has also come out in the discussions.



Table: 2 - Households' sources of livelihoods

Source of livelihoods	Agriculture	Livestock	MGNREGA	Wage Labor	Pension	Others
Respondents (%)	78	37	47	24	12	13

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

Table-2 reveals that farming and animal husbandry are commonly practiced sources of livelihoods in the villages. It has come out from the discussions that respondents whose families are in the villages itself, still their source of livelihoods are farm-based activities. This is supplemented by wage labor, pension and MGNREGA works. 13 percent households have other sources that include skill-based works.

Above data reveals that most of the households have multiple sources of livelihoods which is the normal pattern in mountain districts because depending upon less sources does not guarantee livelihoods security. In surveyed area, presently 11 percent households are dependent only on agriculture; 01 percent households are dependent only on MGNREGA; 38 percent households are dependent on agriculture with MGNREGA; and 29 households are dependent on agriculture with other (except MGNREGA) sources of livelihood. Other households are dependent on other occupations like wage labor, pension etc. Before COVID induced lockdown, all these families' livelihood was supplemented by remittances also.

Table: 3- Respondent's engagement for livelihoods after returning home

Source of livelihoods	Agriculture	Livestock	MGNREGA	Wage Labor	Other
Respondents (%)	54	13	27	11	4

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

Table-3 shows that in the absence of other livelihoods opportunities more than half of the respondents are doing farming after returning home. It was expressed during group discussions



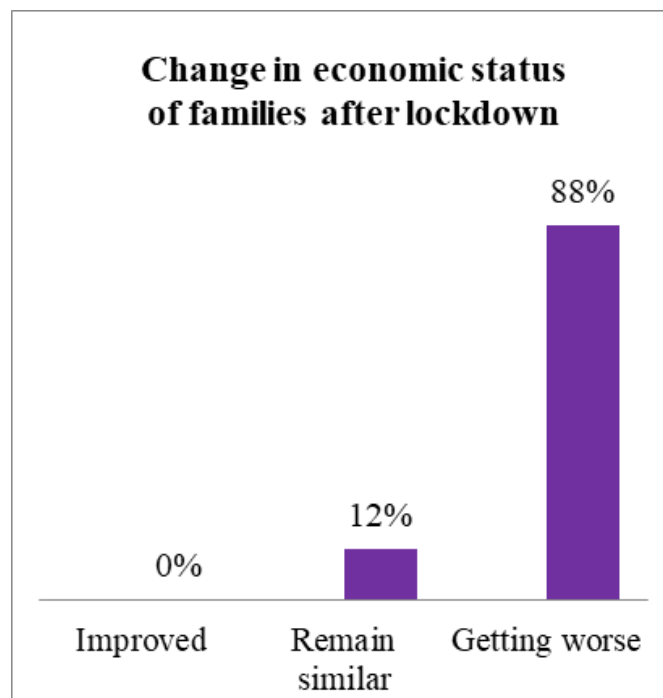
by participants that many households started with kitchen gardening. Some households also increased the area of cultivation by growing traditional crops. 54 percent and 13 percent respondents were engaged respectively in farming and animal husbandry after returning home.

- **Impact of COVID induced lockdown on household's economy**

COVID induced lockdown impacted the economy badly. It was found during survey and group discussions that the surveyed families are under great stress due to bad economic conditions.

The sources of regular cash income of almost all the respondents have stopped after lockdown. All the surveyed people were working in cities for cash income. They used to send money to their families to cater the need of cash, and now it has stopped. Figure- 4 shows that 88 percent of the respondents said that their families are in a financial crisis. People believe that if the condition remains same for another 4-6 months, then it will get more difficult to survive.

Only 12 percent of the households have the same financial conditions as before COVID induced lockdown.



- **Psychological effect of COVID induced lockdown**



The loss of job and livelihood has deeply impacted the mental levels of the people. The stress regarding family income and concern for earnings and living better lives has created stressed among families.

Table: 4 - Psychological state of families

Response	Family is Happy	Family is in stress
Respondents (%)	40	60

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

Table-4 shows that majority of families are worried. Their biggest concern is to save the family from financial crisis. Working in the city fulfills the expenses of the household. It was discussed in group discussions that in past 10 years the area of farming and animal husbandry has been reduced by many families as they got regular cash income from their family members working in cities. Since, people don't have employment now to get cash income, therefore about 60 percent of the respondents said that their family is under mental stress after their returning back home.

The study also touched upon the changed behavior of natives towards migrants returning to their villages.

Table: 5- Villagers' behavior with migrants

Response	Similar	Change	Commenting
Respondents (%)	82	0	18

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

Table 5 reveals that 82 percent of the respondents believe that the behavior of the villagers is the same for them. People said that in normal days, they never stayed in the village for that long and people knew that they have returned due to the pandemic. Their return was also perceived as a risk of pandemic spread in their villages. Consequently, people avoided meeting each other in earlier, however now everything seemed normal.



- **Role of government schemes during the lockdown:**

Government announced many schemes during lockdown in order to respond to the situation created due to COVID induced lockdown. Analysis made was as follows:

Table: 6- Households getting benefits from the government schemes and programs

Scheme	<i>Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana</i>	<i>Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana</i>	<i>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana</i>	MGNREGA	NGO
Respondents (%)	54	7	38	47	5

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

- **Status of banking facilities in villages:**

The migrants were denied loans under Swarozgar Yojana from various Grameen Banks who wanted to start their own enterprises. The banks denied on the grounds of their non receipt of such instructions regarding loan disbursements. This added to the plight of returnee migrants who wanted to start their lives afresh.

Table: 7 - Respondents getting benefits from banks

Response	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Respondents (%)	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

(1) Subsidy transfer (2) Kisan credit card (3) Credits for business (4) Internet banking (5) credit card (6) Government scheme (7) Other

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

The survey revealed that people had less engagement with the banks. Not a single respondent was associated with banks for loans or business transactions. Only 6 percent people were using internet banking facility.



- **Status of education and health facilities in villages:**

Table: 8 – Satisfaction with education and health facilities in the villages

Response	Satisfied (%)	Not satisfied (%)
Status of Education	70	30
Status of Health	9	91

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

Table-8 shows that 70 percent respondents were satisfied with the education facilities in the villages. During group discussion participants mentioned that their finances disallowed them to afford good schools in cities, their children either go to government schools or ordinary private schools. As compared to those schools, respondents think that schools in the villages were better and affordable. Most of the respondents who have returned with their family had registered their kids in government schools. A reason behind this is that schools are providing rations (rice) and money to the students (1- 8 class) under mid-day meal scheme.

It was found in the survey that during lockdown most of the children had no access to the online material shared by teachers due to poor connectivity and unavailability of smart phone in the family. ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) 2020 report released on 28 October 2020 also revealed that in rural areas of Uttarakhand, one out of four students had no access to a Smartphone during the COVID induced lockdown[1].

Table-8 also indicates that 91 percent respondents are not satisfied with the health facilities in and around the villages. Only 9 percent of the respondents responded positively. During Venn diagram exercise (a PRA tool); people said that they don't get proper treatment and medicines in the nearby government hospitals. Doctors are not available in the hospitals. When they go to the cities for treatment, doctors ask them to go outside for simple x-rays or blood test. Majority

[1] Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2020 Wave 1 by Pratham



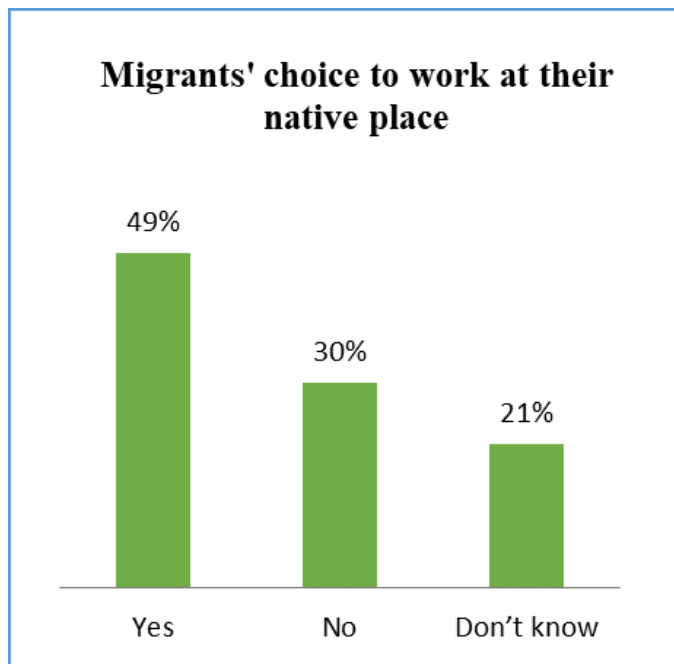
of people have to purchase medicines from private medical store. Respondents said that many times due to unavailability of money they were unable to get the required medical treatment.

In general, villagers who returned from cities wanted quality education and health facilities for them to stay in the villages which otherwise they lacked in.

- **Migrant's choice regarding workplace:**

When choice regarding the work place was discussed, around half of the respondents said that they want to work at their native place. They expressed that life in cities is very tough. Working and living conditions are not good there.

Figure-5 shows that about 49 percent of the respondents want to work at their native place. They said that if they would get half the payment of what they got in cities, they will work in the villages. They also said that quality of life is comparatively good in the villages, but due to need of regular cash income they are forced to go to the cities. It was discussed in the village meeting that agriculture and animal husbandry are not viable for regular cash income. In these circumstances, they will have to go back to the cities after situation improves.



In addition, 30 percent respondents did not want to stay back in the village; they wanted to go back as soon as the conditions improved. About 21 percent people did not know what they would do, but believed on returning some day for a regular earning.



- **Respondents' plan on moving back to cities:**

Gram Vikas Evam Palayan Aayog, Uttarakhand report published in October 2020 says that 104849 people have already returned back to the cities.

Table:9 - Respondents planning to go back to the cities

Response	Yes	No	Don't know
Respondents (%)	52	32	16

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

Survey reveals that 52 percent respondents believed that there were not enough employment opportunities in the villages to fulfill basic requirements of their family and when an opportunity comes in hand, they would immediately move back to cities to work. In group discussions, participants said that farming, horticulture and animal husbandry may be sources of livelihood, but there is neither enough land nor any support system for farm-based activities. Survey found that average land holding of a household in surveyed areas is 0.2 hectare.

Some respondents have also started farming and animal husbandry work in the month of March, but most of the people had the same experience. According to them, required facilities are not there to make agriculture sustainable for livelihood or regular cash income.

In addition to above situation, people neither have skills nor financial ability to invest in adopting non-traditional methods for livelihood. Some respondents started experimenting with mushrooms, honey, off season vegetables but they are not satisfied with the outcome. 32 percent respondents want to stay in the village; they are not willing to go back now.

16 percent respondents said they will decide according to their situations. In presence of better job opportunities, they would stay or else would move back to cities.



- **Impact of ILSP Project:**

Government of Uttarakhand with the support from International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is implementing Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) in 44 blocks of

11 hill districts in Uttarakhand. In this study, 7 out of 10 villages were covered by ILSP. We assessed the impact of the project in surveyed area which is as follows

Table: 10 - Households associated with ILSP Project

Response	Yes	No	Don't know
Respondents (%)	9	23	68

Source: Rapid survey: October, 2020

Survey revealed that most of the respondents were not aware of the project. Most of the respondents told that before lockdown they visited village occasionally and had no information about the project and its benefits. Only 9 percent respondents said that their families were associated with the project. Saving and credit activities in groups, wire fencing for agricultural fields and seeds provided under the project were the major benefits reported by these respondents.

- **Emerging pathways for livelihood:**

It was found in the survey that there are limited employment opportunities in the villages. Most of the households are engaged in agriculture. But average land holding is very less in Uttarakhand. For marginal farmers it is 0.39 hectare^[1] and in surveyed villages, it was found approx. 0.2 hectares per household. MGNREGA is also a source of income for 47 percent households. Survey reveals that during lockdown (from April to September, 2020) only average 25 days employment was generated for each household under MGNREGA. Both the fields are needed great attention.

[1] www.shm.uk.gov.in – State Horticulture mission, Government of Uttarakhand



25 days employment was generated for each household under MGNREGA. Both the fields are needed great attention.

It came out from Venn diagram exercise in all the villages that villagers want to accelerate agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry along with MGNREGA. But villagers have no access to the support system. It is found that agriculture department is providing agricultural instruments in subsidy. But the departments related to horticulture and animal husbandry are missing from the scenario.

Migrants feel that they require extensive support for agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture. Respondents said that if along with agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture, MGNREGA function well, it can cater the need of cash income.

The government projects that are run for generating employment are not that effective. Large funded projects are run, but there are very few people who get regular employment as an outcome of these projects.



Venn diagram exercise in Auleth village



Most of the respondents were found in dilemma about the Swarojgar. There was not any respondent who was engaged work other than agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry. In a few villages some migrants were engaged in wage labor works. Few respondents were interested in Swarojgar but they require guidance and support system and that is not found at the ground.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study can be concluded with the following major findings:

- The pandemic brought significant changes to people's life. Most of the households could not get required cash income after COVID induced lockdown. This situation affected not only their financial condition but also affected them mentally. The study revealed that 88 percent of the households are facing financial difficulties whereas 60 percent families are reporting psychological stress.
- Few government schemes played an important role to provide quick relief. Mainly 3 government schemes viz. PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, MGNREGA, and PM Kisan Samman Yojana provided help to 54 percent, 47 percent and 38 percent households respectively. In addition, these schemes were designed to provide immediate short-term relief. It is difficult to translate these schemes' benefit to see long term effect on regular livelihood and forced migration. People were uncertain about government help and didn't want to stay back in the village. MGNREGA provides only average 25 days of employment. The figure is quite less than national average and inadequate to sustain people's regular cash income needs.
- Financial inclusion is still a dream in the villages. People neither have adequate information nor do the financial institutions approach the beneficiaries pro-actively. There is a clear gap between financial institutions and the end user. PM Jan Dhan Yojana is an example under which most of the women could not get benefit from the scheme during tough times due to not having a Jan Dhan account.



- **The study did not find any example of self-employment.**
- **70 percent of the migrants expressed satisfaction with the state of education, which they considered better than what it was in the cities where they had come from. This data needs further research because most of the respondents mentioned benefit of food grains and money received under mid-day meal scheme. Presently physical classes are suspended and many children are unable to benefit from online classes either due to bad connectivity or infrastructural issues.**
- **There was widespread dissatisfaction with the status of health facilities in surveyed area. More than 90 percent respondents were not happy with available facilities in the hospitals. The main concern of the people was unavailability of doctors and required medicines.**

Agriculture and animal husbandry have been practiced in the surveyed area for a long time. Therefore, most of the respondents who came back to village during lockdown started activities related to agricultural and animal husbandry. Although, these are not commercial activities. On this data, Dr. B. K. Joshi, member of expert committee of SDFU states that the study says 54 percent of the migrants were engaged in agriculture. Obviously, avenues of livelihood and income support are extremely limited in rural areas of the mountain districts, so willy-nilly people have to fall back on agriculture in the absence of anything better to do. This cannot be a sustainable survival strategy in the long or even medium term. It is at best a short-term palliative measure. It is hardly surprising to find that though 49 percent of the respondents would have liked to stay back if they had meaningful work; a full 52 percent said they would go back to the cities whenever the situation permitted.

He believes if such a large number continue to find sustenance in agriculture for any length of time it could lead to a situation of "agricultural involution" as defined by the anthropologist Clifford Geertz. In relation to intensive paddy cultivation in Java (Indonesia) Geertz had argued that many centuries of intensifying wet-rice cultivation led to intensification rather than change. What this amounted to was increasing the labor intensity in the rice paddies, increasing output per area but not increasing output per head resulting in great social complexity without



significant technological or political change. He adds that in the context of Uttarakhand, it could perhaps also result in intensification of rural poverty.

9th Sustainable Mountain Development Summit

The major highlight of the month was the ninth edition of SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT that was held from 8th -14th December 2020 in a virtual mode (along with 3rd INDIAN YOUTH SUMMIT and associated PRESENTATION BY YOUTH ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS), under the theme of – “Emerging pathways for building resilient mountain economy: Adaptation, Innovation and Acceleration”.

The major events that began the summit from 8th December 2020 were: -

3RD INDIAN HIMALAYAN YOUTH SUMMIT (8th December)

This was a major platform that provided a space for youth where they could be heard and is pivotal in integration of youth, climate change action and entrepreneurship. This summit saw a participation from all Himalayan states with representatives including nurses, students, research scholars and people with disabilities. The youth speakers ranging from Shri Samuel Yonzon, Ms. Tashi Malik and Ms. Nungshi Malik & Shri Theja Meru with a keynote address by Dr. Yuka Makino who spoke about their thoughts giving the apt encouragement for youth in general.

VALEDICTORY PLENARY (9th December)

Under this, thematic presentations of the youth delegates of the 3rd Himalayan Youth Summit were presented by Shri Ankit Sood from Himanchal on Sustainable Ecosystem, Shri Khangendra Pradhan from Sikkim on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ms. Namrata Neopaney also from Sikkim on Migration, Politics and Policy, Ms. Khushboo Sharma from Sikkim on Sustainable Resource Management, Shri Rishabh Shrivastava from Uttarakhand on Sustainable Development Goals along with a special address by Shri Sanjeev Sanyal, the Principal Economic Advisor, Government of India and valedictory address by Chief Guest Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO NITI Aayog.



SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT-IX

The 9th edition of SMDS revolved around the overall objective of building pathway towards a resilient and sustainable mountain economy in the IHR in the context of a post COVID-19 scenario and climate change. Mountain communities are equally impacted by this global pandemic of COVID-



19. On the one hand, they stand to suffer more in the long run as their economy is largely dependent on factors like inflow of tourists, remittances from migrants, subsistence mode of farming, external food and general supplies and other such dependencies. The pandemic has exacerbated the financial burdens of the states.

Pandemic induced reverse migration is to have a huge impact in the local economy. The mountain states require a series of initiatives to ensure that job opportunities in the local economies are created and sustained. Focusing on local resources and capitalizing on community networks would hold the key. Simultaneously, the challenges of climate change loom large over these fragile ecosystems. Water security is one of the most pressing challenges for mountain communities.

In this backdrop, SDMS 9th edition came out to be a meaningful platform to discuss some of the emerging pathways for building a resilient economy in the IHR through the combined approaches of adaptation, innovation and acceleration. The deliberations during the Summit will delve into the corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for mountain development.

With the challenges posed by climate change, particularly water related issues and the socioeconomic costs of reverse migration would require innovation across different sectors. The singular nature of these challenges merits a capable response in both volume and scale for mitigate the consequences. Hence, any steps taken in this direction will have to factor in order to accelerate such interventions through partnership and networks for meaningful solutions with long term benefits.



SDMS 9th edition also build on the previous SDMS work of developing a sustainable ecosystem for young entrepreneurs in IHR and leveraging the enhanced need for more youth engagement in the current scenario. The conclave of Chief ministers and Legislators was also held. During the conclave of Chief Ministers and Legislators, the findings of the research and academic deliberations held during SDMS's 9th edition, presented to devise a road map for the Sustainable Development of the Himalayan States. The themes proposed for discussion in this summit were in conformity with the IMI's vision and mission with a hope of conceptualizing more specific targets and solutions that would benefit the mountain and hill states.

The main program began on 11th December with –

INAUGRAL PROGRAMME that coincided with International Mountain Day with the theme, “mountain biodiversity”, wherein the speakers introduced varied natural bounties of Himalayas and talked about collaborations, efforts and suggestions that could potentially serve in developing the mountain region. This session was attended by the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat, by the Guest of Honor, Honorable Chief Minister of Meghalaya Shri Conard K. Sangma, along with Dr. Eklavya Sharma, Deputy Director General of ICIMOD, Dr. Rajendra Dobhal, Chairman of Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand and Shri P.D Rai, President of IMI who chaired the session.





The next session on 11th December was on **MIGRATION AND LOCAL ECONOMIES**.

It was chaired by Chairman of the Investment and Development Authority of Nagaland (IDAN), Shri Alemtemshi Jamir. The co-chair was Associate project Officer, Agricultural and Natural Resources Sector, Asian Development Bank, Shri Krishna Rautela. The other speakers of the session were PhD candidate at Bonn University, Ms. Namrata Rawat; Senior Lecturer at the University of Melbourne, Australia, Dr. Dolly Kikon; Project Director at the Nagaland GIS Centre, Government of Nagaland, Shri Mhalhung Kithan; CEO and Director at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Dr. Vijay Mahajan, and Regional Programme Manager at ICIMOD, Ms. Nanki Kaur.

This session highlighted the trends of migration in and out of the IHR. There is an urgent need for the youth to be trained in skill for their livelihoods, and implementation of various strategies for local economies to bounce back from the pandemic. Participants discussed measures that must be driven at the state and local levels for a new paradigm in socio-economic development.

The next session was held on 12th December, was about **WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENT FUTURE FOR THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION**. This session was chaired by IFS and Ex-PCCF (Rtd.) Govt. of Uttarakhand, Vice Chairman, SDFU, Uttarakhand and Member, SMC Uttarakhand, Shri STS Lepcha. Tata Trusts & Member Secretary Spring Shed Management Consortium (SMC) – Uttarakhand, Shri Vinod Kothari, was the co-Chair for the session.

The other speakers of this session were Team Leader SCA-Himalayas at Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Dr. Mustafa Ali Khan; Senior Watershed Specialist at ICIMOD, Shri Sanjeev Bhuchar; Councilor, IMI and Former CEO, Delhi Jal Board, Shri Ramesh Negi; Team Leader-WaSH at Himmatan Society, Dr. Sunesh Sharma; State Coordinator, North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), Ms. Sentimongla Kechuchar; and Associate Professor TERI, School of Advanced Studies (TERI SAS), Dr. Vinay Sinha.

The session explored water security in the Indian Himalayan Region, particularly focusing on spring recharge and spring shed management. Participants drew on local examples from the mountain states and discussed recommendations and innovation for water security in the region. The participation of communities, particularly women and vulnerable groups, in water management emerged as a key recommendation.



The previous session was followed by a session on **INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE FARM SECTOR** held on 12th December. It was chaired by the Director of GB Pant 'National Institute of Himalayan Environment (NIHE), Dr. R.S. Rawal, and co-chaired by CEO of SARG Vikas Samiti (SUPA Agricultural Research Group) and Treasurer IMI, Ms. Binita Shah. The other speakers of the session were Shri Bhavesh Niroula of Niroula Tea, Darjeeling; Shri Phurpa Tsering of Norphel Arunanchal Pradesh; Shri Riyaz Gnie, representing Ms. Sana Masood of Farm2U, Kashmir; Shri Nitin Dayalu of Old Hill, Uttarakhand and Shri Neichute Doulo Entrepreneurs Associate, Nagaland.

The participants discussed their innovative agricultural solutions for the IHR. The discussion provided actionable insights not reviving the farm economy post Covid-19. Ensuring high quality of produce and community participation emerged as concern.

This session was followed by a session on **“DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE RESILIENT FUTURE FOR THE INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION”**, which was held on 12th December. This session was chaired by the founder of Save the Hills, Kalimpong, West Bengal, Shri Praful Rao, and co-chaired by the Director of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, Dr. Kalachand Sain. The session was also attended by Assistant Director of Disaster Management and Rehab Department, Mizoram, Dr. Lalrokima Chenkual; Officer on Special Duty, Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority, Shri Johnny Ruangmei; Chairman

of Forum on Disaster Mitigation, INAE, Dr. R.K. Bhandari; Professor and Head, GMR Division, National Institute of Disaster Management, Dr. Surya Prakash; Professor and Vice-President for Innovation, University of Sheffield, Dr. Dave Petley; Lead Scientist, Project Landslip, Dr. K.R. Viswanathan; Research Associate, Amrita University, Shri Ramesh Guntha; Secretary of IMI and Team Leader at WWF India, Ms. Priyadarshinee Shrestha; and Councilor at IMI and Development Professional, DLR Prerna, Shri Roshan Rai.

This session highlighted the climatic and anthropogenic factors leading to disasters in the region. The participants discussed technologies and other best practices which can be adopted at all levels for disaster information management, disaster prevention and mitigation. There is a need for a collaborative approach to disaster risk reduction, working closely with grassroots communities.



The next session held on the same day was on **“DIGITAL OPPORTUNITES AND GREEN FUTURE”**. The session was chaired by Former President, IMI and Founder and Chairman of B-BABLE, Shri Sushil Ramola with Co-Chair, PCCF, Van Panchayat, Government of Uttarakhand, Ms. Jyotsna Sitling. The panelist included Founder-Director, Digital Empowerment Foundation, Shri Osama Manzar; President and CEO, National e-Governance Division (NeGD), Shri Abhishek Singh; COO B-ABLE, Shri Vishal Amarawat; Head of Tourism at TATA Trusts, Ms. Mridula Tangirala; and tech entrepreneur and Founder of iShippo, Shri Karma Bhutia.

The session discussed utilizing digital technology to harness the potential of the IHR’s youth and rich ecological resources for securing a green future. Different approaches to delivering connectivity to the last mile were discussed. There was a focus on ‘bundling’ digital connectivity with services such as livelihoods, health and education, leading to greater prosperity for the region.

The next session was based on **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, FORGING PARTNERSHIPS AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES** that took place on 13th December. The session was moderated by Former Markets Leader, PwC India Ms. Bharti Gupta Ramola. The other speakers in the session were customer Success Lead, Future Skills, NASSCOM, Shri Venkatraman Umakant; Chief Economist, World Resources Institute, Dr. Madhu Verma; Chairman, Nainital Bank, Shri Dinesh Pant; Director, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, Dr. Kalachand Sain; Co-founder, Naropa Fellowship, Shri Pramath Raj Sinha; and Dean Faculty of Business, FLAME University Shri Dwarika Prasad Uniyal.

The session aimed to reimagine the IHR economy, with speakers bringing perspectives from multiple domains, including education, skilling, banking and geology. The discussions brought together the key themes from previous sessions, assessed the limitations of the IHR economy, and explored solutions from the individual to institutional levels. Speakers proposed innovative solutions within their areas of expertise as well as potential new partnerships to foster a unified approach to prosperity in the region.



The next session was **DR. R.S. TOLIA MEMORIAL LECTURE AND AWARD; AND VALEDICTORY SESSION**, that was held on 14th December. The session was chaired by the Director of G.B. Pant 'National Institute of Himalayan Environment' (NIHE), Dr. R.S. Rawal. The Dr. R.S. Tolia Memorial Lecture was delivered by former Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dr. G.S. Rawat. The RST Award 2020 was presented to Dr. Ajay Rawat. The other speakers at the event were Chairman, SDFU, Dr. Rajendra Dobhal; Former President, INI, Shri Sushil Sushil Ramola; President, IMI, Shri P.D. Rai; Secretary, IMI, Ms. Priyadashinee Shrestha; Councilor, IMI, Dr. Lalbiakmawai Ngntente; Member, SDFU, Shri Krishna Rautela; and Secretary SDFU, Ms. Binita Shah. President, Darjeeling Himalaya Initiative, Shri Praful Rao; and Councilor, IMI and development professional, DLR Prerna, Shri Roshan Rai. Honorable Chief Minister of Himanchal Pradesh, Shri Jairam Thakur sent his address as Chief Guest of the session.

MOUNTAIN LEGISLATORS' MEET (13TH December 2020)

The IHR constituting all 10 Himalayan states and UTS covers 16.2% of India's total geographical land area and host a rich diversity of culture with huge repository of traditional ecological knowledge. Given their relatively small and scattered populations, mountain communities often go unheard in political and policy discourse of the country. Despite significant progress, technological advancement, and communication developments in the lowland areas of India, economic growth in the Himalayan States has not translated into inclusive livelihood opportunities for the rural poor, especially the youth. Poverty, vulnerability, and inequality are widespread, and access to resources and services and gainful employment opportunities are limited. An essential question is how poverty, gender, vulnerability, social inequality, and livelihood insecurity in the mountains can be better understood and addressed giving special emphasis to the younger generation's aspirations.

The Mountain legislator's meet is annually organized by IMI to bring together lawmakers of the IHR to deliberate on the policy implications and engagement necessary emerging out of 9th SMDS sessions. In the context of pandemic, this year the discussion of Meet focused on: -



- **Health and Vaccine issues:** The pandemic such as covid emanates from human-animal contact making it a zoonotic disease. Though India was among top countries with highest cases in the world its death rate was much lower in comparison with other western countries, however that was not matter to get complacent towards the threat it posed. The early detection of cases with rampant testing, identity tracing and enumerating case count and death rates on weekly basis with the data on vaccine disbursement with vaccine administered data is crucial to manage the pandemic at large level. Increased testing rates eventually brings down the infection to death ratio that has been seen in Himalayan states where testing of maximum people was possible due to its less or sparse population. The administration of vaccines had a major role in bringing down the infection rate among the population that may eventually lead to herd immunity which itself is a challenge taking the huge population of our country in account. Despite the low efficacy of vaccines and its effect lasting for only 3-6 months, it is imperative to adhere with COVID appropriate behavior to prevent infections. Availability of vaccines free of cost shall not only improve immunity but also enhance the spread of vaccinated population across the country making it affordable to all alike so to reach the goal of complete immunization.
- **Green recovery in the Tourism sector:** Tourism is hugely impacted with latest emerging technologies like AI, Blockchain, 5G etc. that has its applicability in the tourism sector. The impact of virtual tourism is such that it makes people experience the unexplored world eventually making them feel visit the place in person. However, the depleting forest cover in Himalayas due to imprudent usage of natural resources for development purposes, lack of appropriate knowledge with people to revive their livelihood has adverse impact on tourism sector of Indian Himalayan Region. With increasing migration due to pandemic local resistance has also become a challenge. Therefore, there is a need to reduce the number of travelers to carrying capacity. To offset this, many more destinations have to be created. Marketing of product is essential to make it available to the target population. Tourism over the years shall become a job about story telling that would be a skill to nurture. Social infrastructure along with medical infrastructure needs to be established. Also, integration of tourism with agriculture and forest will not only accentuate the appeal of the sector but also help the nature in regenerating itself.



These two sessions aptly recognized the challenge of pandemic that needed a joint effort from all the states.

- **The mountain states need to reach out to the center requesting for a special provision for mountain states to help it overcome from the adversities of pandemic.**
- **There is a need to look into the adequacy of existing infrastructure in the states to manage the vaccines- transport, storage etc.**
- **also, encourage research into the knowledge systems such as traditional food, indigenous medicines etc. not just to look into how these are being utilized to locally manage the pandemic but also to feed into tourism.**
- **The effect of mental health shall not be ignored either along with developing a roadmap or policy towards tourism recovery in the Himalayas.**
- **Providing adequate livelihood opportunity to the returnees thereby engaging them in meaningful jobs.**
- **Ample opportunities are emanating via digital movement but lack of connectivity impedes the process, therefore the infrastructural and connectivity issues should be taken up with the center.**
- **Need to seek the source to fund local communities to bring in more destinations into the tourism map as foreign tourists are looking for new tourism places, that would lead to a global outreach of tourism sector.**
- **An agreement on having a special economic package for mountain tourism based on natural resources and rural tourism was arrived by the legislators.**

MAJOR OUTCOMES OF THE SUMMIT

In the past deliberations during summit led to a further engagement with all stakeholders and resulted in making collective recommendations for the mountain states to the 15th Finance Commission. It ultimately culminated in a conclave of the Himalayan states held in Mussoorie in July, 2019, where the need for funding IHR's long term issues of climate change adaptation and sustainable development were highlighted by the Chief Ministers to the Union Finance Minister, chairman 15th Finance Commission and Vice-Chairman NITI Aayog.



A blueprint addressing the major issues with new economy along with Climate Change was chalked out with 5 major goals as below: -

- Revisiting 15th finance commission awards for fair and equitable share for mountain states by integrating state's efforts and making recommendation with new post covid priorities through data, research and dialogue.
- Developing case studies of rural and green entrepreneurship in agriculture, green entrepreneurship, energy, agriculture, digital etc. and reinforcing network of entrepreneurs and enabling institutions.
- Developing innovative funding models to sustain entrepreneurship ecosystem and provide startup and growth capital to entrepreneurs.
- Compilation of IHR stories in Adaptation, Innovation for building sustainable economy and ecology.

These goals are to be achieved through collaborations with state government, Incubation centers in IHR, IMI state chapters, Funding institutions, entrepreneur networks etc.

The SMDS's 9th edition held in a virtual mode









नवम् सतत् पर्वतीय विकास शिखर सम्मेलन आज से

उत्तर भारत लाइव ब्यूरो
uttarbharatlive.com

देहरादून। सतत् विकास मंचउत्तरांचल एसडीएफ यू के अध्यक्ष डा. राजेन्द्र डोभाल द्वारा बताया गया कि इंटीग्रेटेड माउन्टेन इनिशिएटिव आज से 14 दिसम्बर तक नवम् सतत् पर्वतीय विकास शिखर सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जा रहा है एवं सतत् विकास मंच, उत्तरांचल को मेजबानी करने का मौका मिला है।

सम्मेलन इंटीग्रेटेड माउन्टेन इनिशिएटिव आईएमआई का वार्षिक प्रमुख आयोजन है जिसमें अपने देश के विकास के संवाद में भारतीय हिमालय क्षेत्र की प्राथमिकताओं को रेखांकित करने के हमारे सतत् प्रयास के एक भाग के रूप में हम पर्वतीय सरोकारों को क्षेत्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

इंटीग्रेटेड माउन्टेन इनिशिएटिव समेकित पर्वतीय पहल भारत के विकास के संवाद में भारतीय हिमालय क्षेत्र आईएचआर तथा



उत्तरांचल को मेजबानी करने का मौका मिला

इसके लोगों के सरोकारों को मुख्यधारा में लाने के उद्देश्य से नागरिक समाज (सिविल सोसाइटी) द्वारा गठित एक नेटवर्क मंच है।

यह भारतीय हिमालय क्षेत्र में कार्यरत विभिन्न हितधारकों के ज्ञान एवं अनुभवों को समेकित करने के मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है तथा इसका उपयोग राज्य एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नीति की जानकारी प्रदान करने एवं उसे प्रभावित करने में करता है।

एसएमडीएस का नवम् संस्करण कोविड-19 के पर्वतीय परिदृश्य एवं

परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में भारतीय हिमालय क्षेत्र में एक लचीली एवं स्थायी पर्वतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की संरचना के समग्र उद्देश्य पर केन्द्रित होगा। इस मौके पर डा. जीएस रावत, आईएमए, नृप सिंह नपच्यल काउन्सिलर एसडीएफयू, प्रो.एन पुरोहित, पूर्व कुलपति गढ़वाल विवि, सुश्री विनीता शाह सचिव एसडीएफयू, कृष्ण रौतेला सचिव एसडीएफयू, पीडी राय अध्यक्ष आईएमए, मिडिया समन्वयक सुबोध भंडारी, राजीव उनियाल मौजूद थे।

विकास के रोडमैप पर विशेषज्ञ करेंगे मंथन

सहारा न्यूज ब्यूरो

देहरादून।

सतत् पर्वतीय विकास शिखर सम्मेलन (एसएमडीएस) की तैयारी पूरी कर ली गई है। 13 दिसम्बर से शुरू होने वाले मुख्य सम्मेलन में विशेषज्ञों द्वारा हिमालयी राज्यों के स्थायी विकास के लिए रोडमैप तैयार करने पर चर्चा की जाएगी।

वृहस्पतिवार को सुभाष रोड स्थित एक होटल में आयोजित पत्रकार वार्ता में यूकास्ट के महानिदेशक व सतत् विकास फोरम के चेयरमैन राजेन्द्र डोभाल से सम्मेलन से जुड़ी जानकारी साझा की।

एसएमडीएस का सम्मेलन आज से

डा. डोभाल ने कहा कि एसएमडीएस का नवां सम्मेलन कोविड-19 के परिदृश्य व जलवायु परिवर्तन पर केन्द्रित होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि कोविड-19 ने विकास की चुनौतियों को और अधिक कठिन बना दिया है।

सम्मेलन में इन तमाम मुद्दों पर विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मंथन कर विकास का रोड मैप तैयार किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा फोरम द्वारा



सम्मेलन से जुड़ी जानकारी देते डा. राजेन्द्र डोभाल।

नैनीताल शहर का स्वरूप वचाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देने वाले कुमाऊँ विवि के पूर्व प्रोफेसर डा. अजय रावत को अवार्ड प्रदान कर सम्मानित किया जाएगा। 11 दिसम्बर को होने वाले सम्मेलन के उद्घाटन सत्र में उत्तराखंड व मेघालय के मुख्यमंत्री वतौर मुख्य अतिथि मौजूद रहेंगे। पत्रकार वार्ता में

गढ़वाल विवि के पूर्व कुलपति प्रो. एन पुरोहित, सचिव विनीता शाह, डा. जीएस रावत, डीएवी पीजी कालेज में एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर डा. प्रशांत सिंह, मुख्यमंत्री के सोशल मीडिया समन्वयक सुबोध भंडारी, भाजपा के महानगर मीडिया प्रभारी राजीव उनियाल समेत अनेक लोग मौजूद थे।



The New Executive Council formed

Executive committee meeting for SDFU was held at UCOST on 6th March 2021 at 11:00 AM. Total 5 agendas were discussed as following: -

1. AGENDA 1: - Reviewed about the expenditure of SMDS IX, wherein the expenditure was presented by the Treasurer of SDFU.

2. AGENDA 2: - Discussed the future course for 2021 - 22, wherein, an offline workshop on Glacier Health of the Himalayas was planned in partnership with Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Along with this, a consultation workshop was planned in Nainital with the objective of resource generation for SDFU as well as IMI wherein different CSR organization and consultant working on CSR project will be invited.

3. AGENDA 3: - Financial procedures for SDFU was presented by The Secretary and The Treasurer and approved by The President and The Executive Committee wherein various expenditure thresholds undertaken by relevant authorities were decided.

4. AGENDA 4: - Finalized the report of SHRAMYOG on Rapid Survey

5. AGENDA 5: - Unanimous decision on holding RST forum event independently, without making it a part of VOW as per the past years was taken; documentation of newsletter and success stories in the mountain areas were activities which are to be taken up by SDFU.



Our partners and supporters

We would like to express our special gratitude to all our partners, supporters and sponsors for making this sustainable development mountain summit a successful event.





Our partners and supporters



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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Annual Report



GOYAL BHANOT & CO
Chartered Accountants

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members
Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)
Dehradun-248002
Uttarakhand

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the "Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)" which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021 & Income / Expenditure Account for the period as at 31st March 2021 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. These statements are the responsibility of Society Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements based on our audit.

Auditor's Responsibility

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India.



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GURUGRAM
150 Vipul Trade Centre,
Sohna Road, Gurugram,
Haryana - 122018
t.01244301908
0124 6541114



Based on our audit, we report that:

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- (ii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by Sustainable Development Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)
- (iii) The Balance Sheet and Receipt & Income/Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.



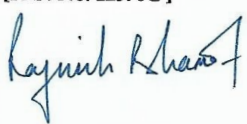


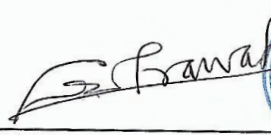

Place: Dehradun
Dated: 29-01-2022

For Goyal Bhanot & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 012376C

CA Rajnish Bhanot
[FCA, Partner]
M.No. 402787

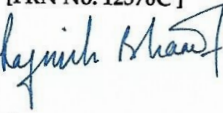


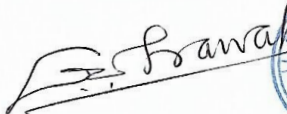



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248002 (UTTARAKHAND)
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2021

PARTICULARS	Sch No	2020-21	2019-20
LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL FUND	A	15,93,930.00	56,680.00
GENERAL FUND	B	2,30,052.16	(15,749.94)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Creditors		60,000.00	-
Salary Payable		1,40,000.00	-
Total Rs.....		20,23,982.16	40,930.06
ASSETS			
PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENTS	C	34,960.00	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
- Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552		19,89,022.16	40,930.06
Total Rs.....		20,23,982.16	40,930.06
Notes To Accounts "As Per Our Separate Report of Even Date"		D	
FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS [FRN No. 12376C]  CA RAJNISH BHANOT [FCA, PARTNER] [M No. 402787]		FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)  CHAIRMAN  SECRETARY	
UDIN: 22402787AFUXIH3452 Date: 29-01-2022 Place:Dehradun		 	

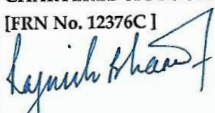







**5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248002 (UTTARAKHAND)
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2021**

PARTICULARS	2020-21	2019-20
Income		
Grants Received	15,00,000.00	2,50,000.00
Membership Fee	-	10,000.00
Bank Interest	9,262.00	3,094.00
Total (A) Rs....	15,09,262.00	2,63,094.00
Utilization/Expenditure		
Recurring Expenses		
Meeting & Workshop	5,05,895.00	50,000.00
Vow RST Expenses	-	2,00,000.00
Printing & Stationery	9,286.00	9,996.00
Accomadation Expenses	22,700.00	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	21,700.00	-
Consultancy Fees	40,520.00	-
Office Expenses	81,241.00	-
Postage & Courier	4,975.00	-
Salary	2,40,000.00	-
Adminstrative Expenses		
Audit Fees	9,440.00	-
Travelling Expenses	33,898.00	-
Bank Charges	64.90	-
Project Expenses	2,25,000.00	-
Accounting Charges	60,000.00	-
Depreciation	8,740.00	-
Total (B) Rs....	12,63,459.90	2,59,996.00
Surplus transfer to General Fund (A -B)	2,45,802.10	3,098.00
"As Per Our Separate Report of Even Date"		
<p>FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS [FRN No. 12376C]  CA RAJNISH BHANOT [FCA, PARTNER] [M No. 402787]</p>		<p>FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)</p>  <p>CHAIRMAN</p>  <p>SECRETARY</p> 
Date: 29-01-2022 Place: Dehradun		



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248002 (UTTARAKHAND)
RECEIPT & PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2021

PARTICULARS	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Balance as on 01-04-2020		
Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552	40,930.06	37,832.06
Cash in Hand		-
Receipts during the period	15,37,250.00	-
Grant Received	15,00,000.00	2,50,000.00
Membership Fee	-	10,000.00
Bank Interest	9,262.00	3,094
Expenses Payable	2,00,000.00	-
Total Rs....	32,87,442.06	3,00,926.06
Payment during the period		
Meeting & Workshop	5,05,895.00	50,000.00
Vow RST Expenses	-	2,00,000.00
Printing & Stationery	9,286.00	9,996.00
Accomadation Expenses	22,700.00	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	21,700.00	-
Consultancy Fees	40,520.00	-
Office Expenses	81,241.00	-
Postage & Courier	4,975.00	-
Salary	2,40,000.00	-
Administrative Expenses		
Audit Fees	9,440.00	-
Travelling Expenses	33,898.00	-
Bank Charges	64.90	-
Project Expenses	2,25,000.00	-
Accounting Charges	60,000.00	-
Capital Expenditure		
Laptop	43,700.00	-
Total Rs....	12,98,419.90	2,59,996.00
Closing Balance as on 31-03-2021		
Bank - UBI Account No 60260201005552	19,89,022.16	40,930.06
"As per Foot Note on the Balance Sheet of Even Date"		
FOR GOYAL BHANOT & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS [FRN No. 12376C]  CA RAJNISH BHANOT [FCA, PARTNER] [M No. 402787]		FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)  CHAIRMAN  SECRETARY  
Date: 29-01-2022 Place: Dehradun		



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248002 (UTTARAKHAND)
SCHEDULE 'A' FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
CORPUS / CAPITAL FUND

PARTICULARS	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Balance	56,680.00	56,680.00
Add: Received During The Year	15,37,250.00	-
Closing Balance in Rs...	15,93,930.00	56,680.00



FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)

CHAIRMAN



SECRETARY

[Handwritten signatures and additional stamps]



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248002 (UTTARAKHAND)
SCHEDULE 'B' FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND

PARTICULARS	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	(15,749.94)	(18,847.94)
Total in Rs...	(15,749.94)	(18,847.94)
Less: Surplus/ Deficit transfer from Income & Expenditure	2,45,802.10	3,098.00
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021	2,30,052.16	(15,749.94)



FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)



CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)
5/6, NEW 25, LANE NO 03, TEG BAHADUR ROAD, DEHRADUN - 248002 (UTTARAKHAND)
PROPERTY PLANT EQUIPMENT AS ON 31.03.2021
SCHEDULE 'C'

Sr. No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Rate of Dep	Depreciation for the year	WDV as on 31/03/2021	
		Opening Balance as on 01/04/2020	Additions during the year					Closing Balance
			Ist Half	IInd Half				
	Plant and Machinery							
i	Laptop	-	-	43,700	43,700	40%	8,740	34,960
	TOTAL	-	-	43,700	43,700		8,740	34,960



FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL (SDFU)



CHAIRMAN

[Signature]
SECRETARY

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN





**Sustainable Development
Forum Uttarakhand (SDFU)**

**5/6, (New 25, Lane no. 31),
Teg Bhadur Road, Dalanwala,
Dehradun, Uttarakhand**

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 **<http://sdfu.in>**

